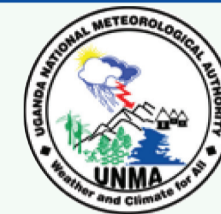




UGANDA NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL AUTHORITY



Head Office: Tel: +256 414 251798, Plot 67 – 75, Fax: +256 414 251797
 Clement Hill Road, P.O. Box 7025, KAMPALA E-mail:com.met@meteo-uganda.net, www.unma.go.ug

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

- Communities staying in low laying areas (flood prone) should take precautionary measures to avoid damages and loss of properties;
- De-silting of river beds, dams, valley tanks, and fishponds should be advised for example River. Nyamwamba to minimize water clogging during heavy down pours.

In conclusion

The predicted seasonal patterns require action in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner so as to take advantage of the information. These forecast advisories should be used for planning across all economic sectors so as to improve economic welfare and livelihoods for all our communities in their localities.

UNMA has taken a further step of publishing this seasonal forecast in two major national daily newspapers and translating it into thirty five (35) different local languages for audio and text messages. These translated messages will be disseminated to communities in different parts of the country mainly using local FM radios and meetings/workshops.

The Uganda National Meteorological Authority will continue to monitor the evolution of relevant weather systems particularly the state of the SSTs and issue appropriate updates and advisories to the users regularly

The accuracy of the seasonal climate forecast for this season 2016 is about 80%. It is supported by useful forecast guidance inputs drawn from a wide range of sources including the World Meteorological Organizations' Global Producing Centres (WMO GPCs).

These inputs were combined into a regional consensus forecast using deterministic and probabilistic modelling alongside expert analysis and interpretation to obtain the regional rainfall forecast for this season.

REVIEW OF JUNE TO AUGUST 2016 SEASONAL RAINFALL OVER UGANDA

1.0 General Overview

Most parts of the country remained generally dry during the June, July and August (JJA) 2016 season. Most stations in northern and eastern Uganda recorded near normal rainfall while the rest of the country recorded depressed rainfall.

The JJA rainfall analysis across the country indicated that Buginyanya weather station recorded the highest seasonal rainfall total of 555.2mm which was within the normal range

category (97.8% of Long Term Mean (LTM) calculated with base period 1981 to 2010) while the minimum was recorded in Mbarara weather station with a total of 43.1mm which was within below normal category (35.6% of LTM).

Overall, the entire country received near normal to below normal rainfall. The temporal and spatial distribution of the seasonal rains is shown in figures 1 to 8.

2.0 Rainfall Performance for the month of June 2016

The June 2016 rainfall analysis indicates that most wet conditions were experienced in the north and eastern parts of the country. However, the rest of the country remained generally dry and sunny for the larger part of the month. Buginyanya weather station in Bulambuli district recorded the highest monthly rainfall total of 178.9mm (82.5% of LTM) which was within the normal range category, followed by Tororo weather station with 146.2mm (135.3% of LTM) in the above normal range category. Other stations that obtained above normal rainfall in terms of percentages of observed rainfall with their respective Long Term Mean (LTM) include Kasese weather station (259%) followed by Kabale with 151% and Tororo with 140%. The lowest of 4.5% was reported by Bushenyi weather station.

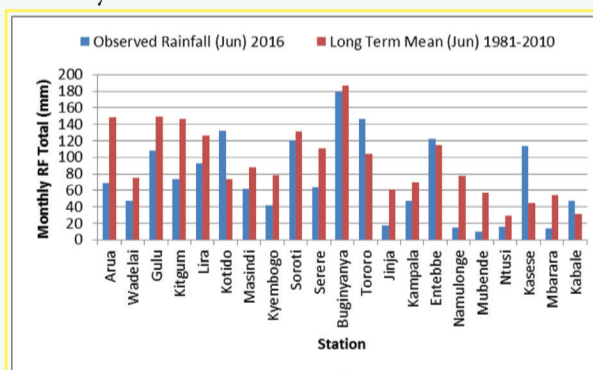


Figure 1: Rainfall performance for June, 2016

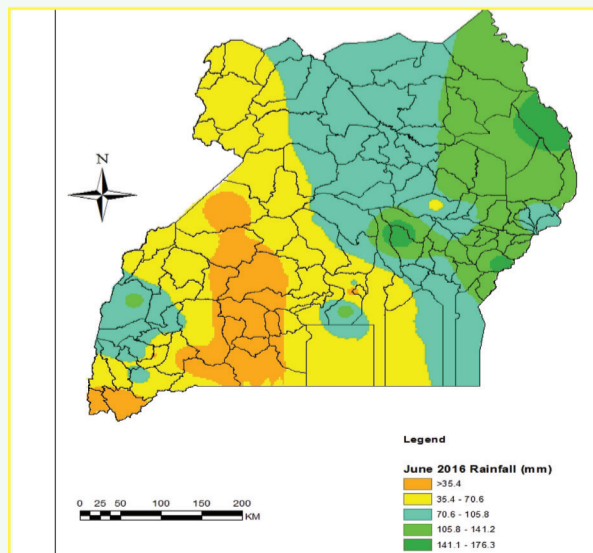


Figure 2: Spatial Rainfall distribution for June, 2016

3.0 Rainfall Performance for the month of July, 2016

The month of July is normally associated with dry conditions over southern parts of Uganda and wet conditions over northern and parts of eastern Uganda.

The seasonal rains were concentrated in northern and eastern parts of the country whereas southern parts of the country experienced dry conditions. Enhanced rainfall was evident in most parts of northern Uganda with Lira weather station recording the highest monthly total of 204.5mm and followed by Arua with 174.1mm. The lowest rainfall was reported by Bushenyi and Mbarara weather stations with monthly rainfall total of 2.3mm and 2.7mm respectively (See Figures 3&4).

In terms of percentages of observed rainfall with their respective Long Term Mean (LTM) rainfall, Jinja weather station registered the highest with 153% followed by Lira with 134% and Namulonge with 119%. The lowest of 4.5% was reported by Bushenyi weather station.

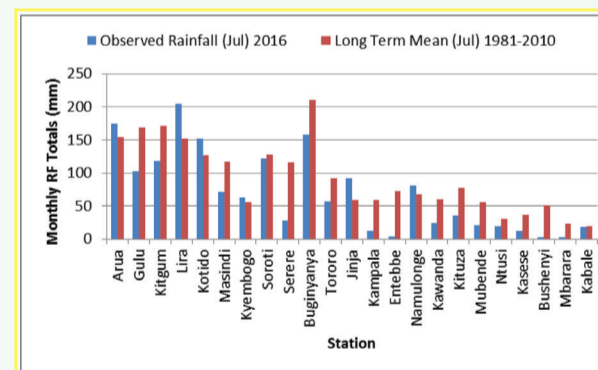


Figure 3: Rainfall performance for the month of July, 2016